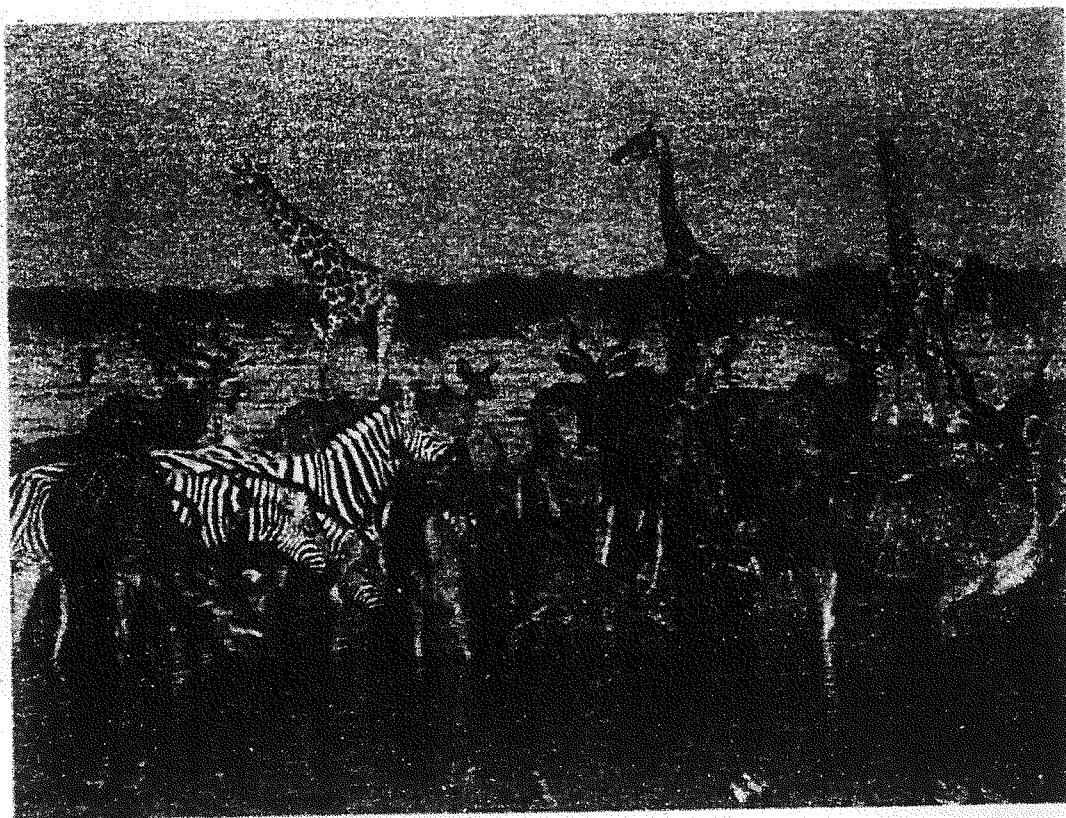
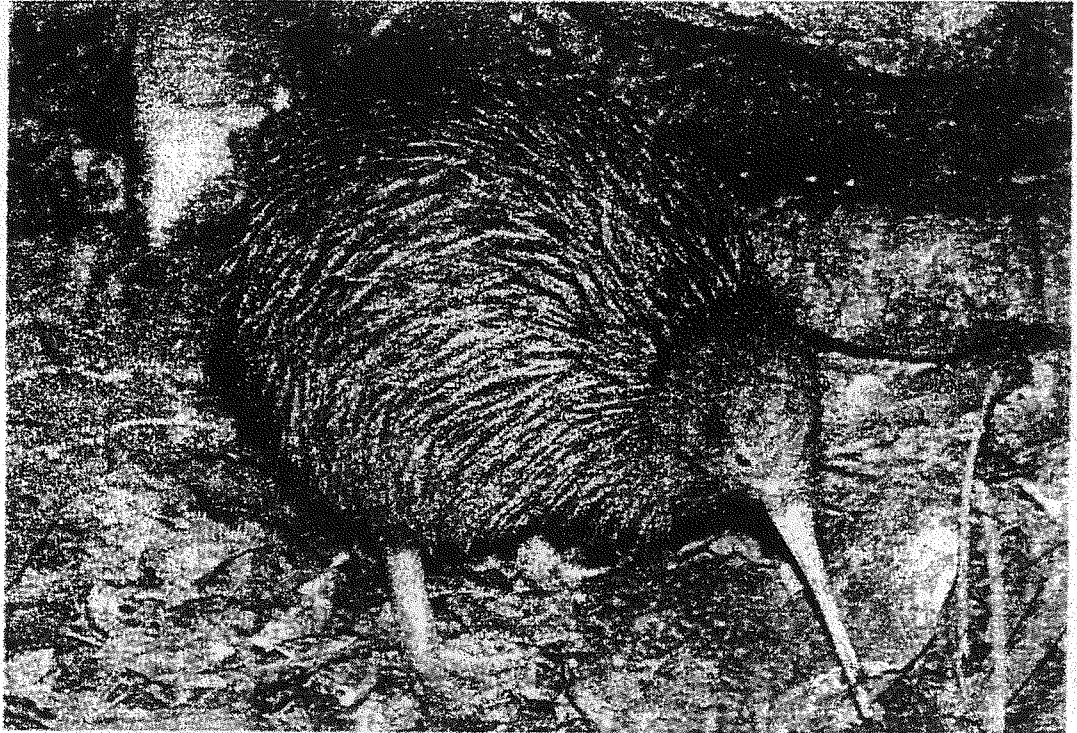


unit



The Kiwi



Before You Read

Look at the picture. Read the sentences.
Check (✓) *True*, *False*, or *Don't Know*.

	True	False	Don't Know
1. The kiwi is a kind of bird.	☐	☐	☐
2. The kiwi is very big.	☐	☐	☐
3. The kiwi lives in New Zealand.	☐	☐	☐



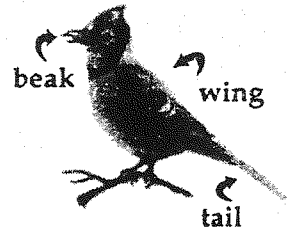
The Kiwi

The kiwi lives **only** in New Zealand. It is a very **strange** bird because it cannot **fly**. The kiwi is the same **size** as a chicken. It has no wings or tail. It does not have feathers like other birds. Its feathers look like hair. Each foot has four toes. Its beak is very long.

A kiwi likes to have a lot of trees around it. It sleeps **during** the day because the sunlight **hurts** its eyes. It can **smell** things very well. It smells things better than most birds do. The kiwi's eggs are very big.

There are only a few kiwis in New Zealand now. People do not often see them. The **government** says that people cannot **kill** kiwis. New Zealanders want their kiwis to live.

There is a picture of a kiwi on New Zealand money. People from New Zealand are sometimes called "kiwis."



a Vocabulary

Put the right word in each blank. The sentences are from the text.

government	strange	fly	beak	only
kill	smell	hurts	feathers	tail
wings	size	during		

1. It sleeps _____ the day because the sunlight _____ its eyes.
2. It is a very _____ bird because it cannot _____.
3. The _____ says that people cannot _____ kiwis.
4. It can _____ things very well.
5. It has no _____ or _____.
6. The kiwi lives _____ in New Zealand.
7. It does not have _____ like other birds.
8. Its _____ is very long.
9. The kiwi is the same _____ as a chicken.

b Vocabulary: New Context

Put the right word in each blank. These are new sentences for words in the text.

during	smells	kill	only	feathers
size	strange	wings	beak	government
hurts	fly	tail		

1. Cats and dogs _____ birds.
2. A bluebird has blue _____.
3. Some students have a scholarship from their _____.
4. An airplane can _____ because it has _____.
5. What are you cooking? It _____ good.
6. My leg _____. I can't walk on it.
7. Most cats have a long _____.
8. A person has a mouth. A bird has a _____.
9. Some students are very _____. They want to learn English, but they don't come to class.
10. I cannot buy this shirt. I have _____ three dollars.
11. What _____ shoes do you wear?



C Questions

The asterisk () means you have to think of the answer. You cannot find it in the text.*

1. Where does the kiwi live?
2. What is a kiwi?
3. How big is a kiwi?
4. Does a kiwi have feathers?
5. Does it have a tail and wings?
- *6. How many toes does it have?
7. When does a kiwi sleep?
8. Can most birds smell?
9. Why can't people kill kiwis?
- *10. Why does New Zealand have a picture of a kiwi on its money?

d Comprehension: True/False

Write T if the sentence is true. Write F if it is false (not true). The asterisk () means you have to think of the answer. You cannot find it in the text.*

- _____ 1. Kiwis live in Australia and New Zealand.
- _____ 2. A kiwi has a tail but no wings.
- _____ 3. A kiwi has a big beak.
- _____ 4. It sleeps during the day because the sunlight hurts its eyes.
- _____ *5. You can see a kiwi in some zoos in New Zealand.
- _____ 6. The New Zealand government does not want all the kiwis to die.
- _____ 7. A kiwi is like most other birds.

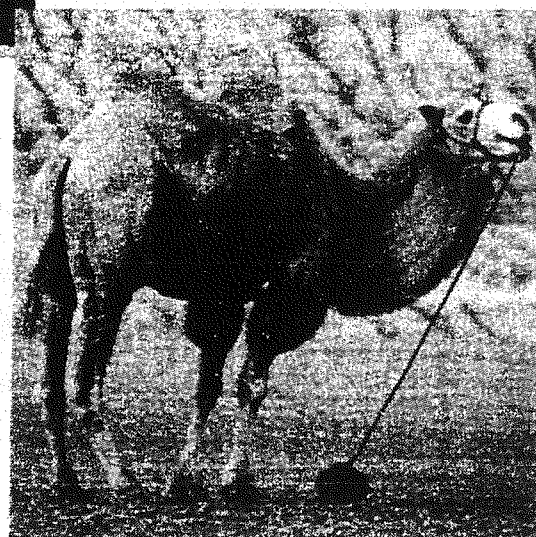
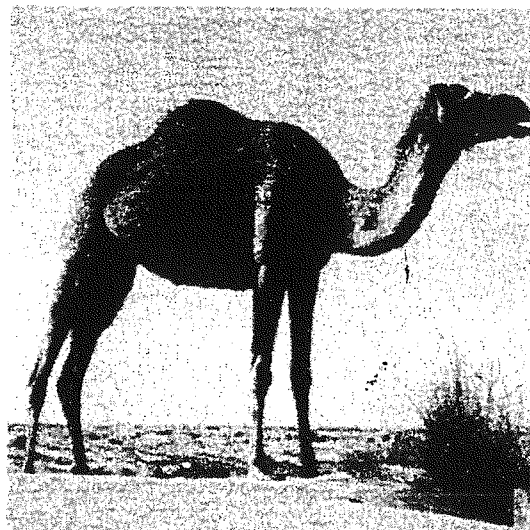
e Main Idea

Circle the number of the main idea of the text.

1. The kiwi is a strange New Zealand bird.
2. The kiwi sleeps during the day and has no tail or wings.
3. New Zealanders like kiwis.



The Camel



Before You Read

Look at the pictures. Read the sentences.
Check (✓) *True*, *False*, or *Don't Know*.

	True	False	Don't Know
1. Camels live in hot places.	☐	☐	☐
2. The camel has a tail.	☐	☐	☐
3. All camels have two humps on their backs.	☐	☐	☐



The Camel

The **camel** can go without water for a long time. Some people think it stores water in its **hump**. This is not true. It stores food in its hump. The camel's body changes the food into fat. Then the fat is stored in the hump. A camel cannot store the fat all over its body. Fat all over an animal's body keeps the animal warm. Camels live in the **desert**. They do not want to be warm during the day.

keeps

everywhere on

The desert is very hot. The camel gets hotter and hotter during the day. It stores this heat in its body because the nights are cool.

noun for *hot*

a little cold

The Arabian camel has one hump. The Bactrian camel of Central Asia has two humps. It also has long, **thick** hair, because the winters are cold in Central Asia.

too

There is a lot of sand in the desert. The camel has long **eyelashes**. The eyelashes keep the sand out of the camel's eyes.

Arabic has about 150 words to describe a camel. Many people who speak Arabic need all these words because the camel is very important to them.

more or less

to tell about



a Vocabulary

Put the right word in each blank. The sentences are from the text.

all over	camel	describe	thick
also	during	about	heat
stores	cool	eyelashes	desert

1. Arabic has _____ 150 words to _____ a camel.
2. The _____ can go without water for a long time.
3. The camel has long _____.
4. Some people think it _____ water in its hump.
5. Camels live in the _____.
6. It _____ has long, _____ hair, because the winters are cold in Central Asia.
7. A camel cannot store the fat _____ its body.
8. It stores this _____ in its body because the nights are _____.

b Vocabulary: New Context

Put the right word in each blank. These are new sentences for words in the text.

also	eyelashes	heat	store
camels	all over	thick	desert
during	cool	about	describe

1. We _____ milk, fruit, and vegetables in the refrigerator.
2. Fall is _____ in Canada. Winter is cold. Winter is _____ cold in Russia.
3. Can you _____ an elephant? What does it look like?
4. There are different animals _____ the world.
5. Some people have long _____ around their eyes.
6. It does not rain very much in the _____.
7. Mark's dictionary is very _____. It has more than 1,000 pages.
8. We cook food with _____ from a stove.
9. Not many people ride on _____ now. They use cars.
10. Tom is _____ 25 years old. Maybe he is 24 or 27.



C Questions

1. Where do camels live?
2. What does a camel store in its hump?
3. The camel doesn't store fat all over its body. Why?
4. Why does it store heat during the day?
5. Which kind of camel has one hump? Which has two?
6. Why does a Bactrian camel have long, thick hair?
7. Why does a camel need long eyelashes?
8. Why does Arabic have 150 words to describe a camel?

d Comprehension: Multiple Choice

Put a circle around the letter of the best answer.

1. The camel can go without _____ for a long time.
a. food b. water c. fat d. heat
2. It stores _____ in its hump.
a. water b. heat c. food d. hair
3. The _____ camel has one hump.
a. Arabian b. Bactrian c. desert d. fat
4. Long _____ keep sand out of the camel's eyes.
a. thick hairs b. humps c. eyelashes d. ears
5. The Bactrian camel has long, thick hair because _____.
a. it lives in a hot desert c. winters are cold in Central Asia
b. it stores fat in its hump d. the sand gets in its eyes

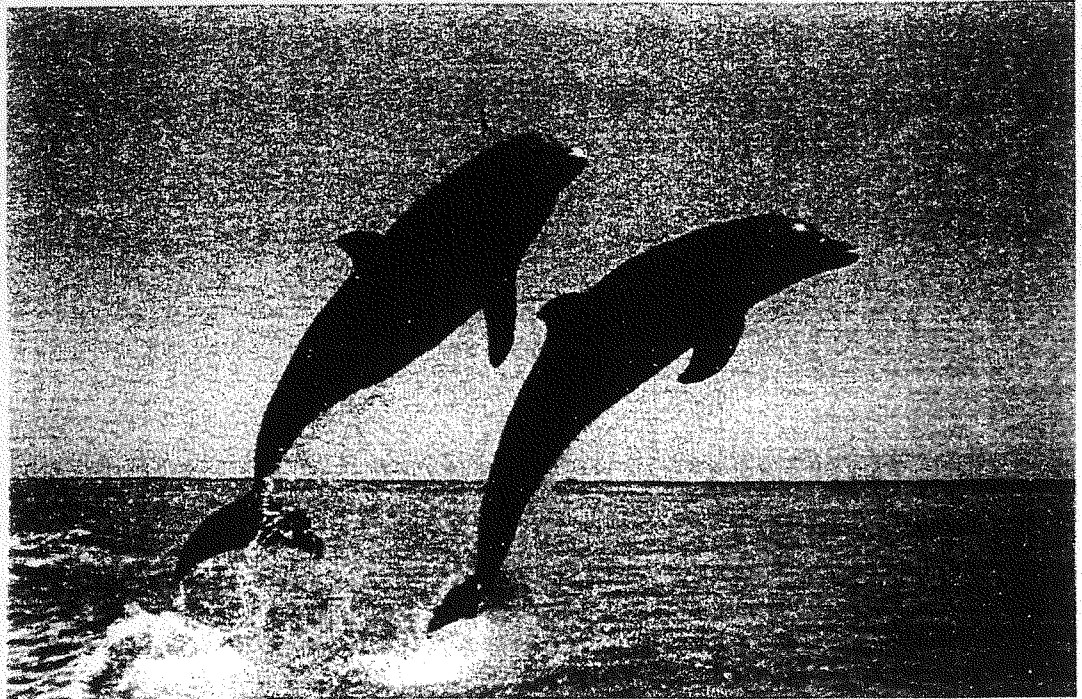
e Main Idea

Circle the number of the main idea of the text.

1. There are two kinds of camels.
2. The camel has a good body for life in the desert.
3. The camel stores food in its hump.



The Dolphin



Before You Read

Look at the picture. Read the sentences.
Check (✓) *True*, *False*, or *Don't Know*.

	True	False	Don't Know
1. Dolphins are mammals.	☐	☐	☐
2. Dolphins live in water.	☐	☐	☐
3. Dolphins can swim very well.	☐	☐	☐



The Dolphin

Can **dolphins** talk? Maybe they can't talk with words, but they talk with **sounds**. They **show** their **feelings** with sounds.

Dolphins **travel** in a **group**. We call a group of fish a "school." They don't study, but they travel **together**. Dolphins are mammals, not fish, but they swim together in a school.

three or more people
or animals

Dolphins talk to the other dolphins in the school. They give information. They tell when they are happy or sad or afraid. They say "Welcome" when a dolphin comes back to the school. They talk when they play.

They make a few sounds above water. They make many more sounds under water. People cannot hear these sounds because the sounds are very, very high. **Scientists** make tapes of the sounds and study them.

Sometimes people catch dolphins for a large aquarium. (An aquarium is a zoo for fish.) People can watch the dolphins in a show. Dolphins don't like to be away from their school in an aquarium. They are sad and **lonely**.

There are many stories about dolphins. They help people. Sometimes they **save** somebody's life. Dolphin meat is good, but people don't like to kill them. They say that dolphins bring good **luck**. Many people **believe** this.



a Vocabulary

Put the right word in each blank. The sentences are from the text.

together	luck	travel	believe
dolphins	lonely	group	feelings
save	show	sounds	scientists

1. Dolphins _____ in a _____.
2. Sometimes they _____ somebody's life.
3. Can _____ talk?
4. They are sad and _____.
5. They _____ their _____ with sounds.
6. _____ make tapes of their sounds and study them.
7. Many people _____ this.
8. They don't study, but they travel _____.
9. Maybe they can't talk with words, but they talk with _____.
10. They say dolphins bring good _____.

b Vocabulary: New Context

Put the right word in each blank. These are new sentences for the words in the text.

lonely	dolphin	together	save
sounds	believe	scientists	stories
show	travel	feels	group

1. The _____ is a mammal, but it lives in the sea.
2. Many students at a large university feel _____. They don't have many friends.
3. Do you like to _____ to different countries?
4. Please _____ me your picture.
5. Children like to play _____ in the snow.
6. There is a _____ of Omani students in our class.
7. Is it true? Do you _____ it?
8. _____ study animals and many other things.
9. She _____ happy today because it's warm outside.
10. You must _____ your money. Don't spend it on a new car.
11. It is difficult to pronounce some English _____.



C Vocabulary Review

Put each word in the correct group in the chart. Some words go in both groups.

eyelashes hump wing feather
tail beak nose arm
leg stomach hand eyes

Parts of an Animal's Body	Parts of a Person's Body

d Questions

The asterisk (*) means you have to think of the answer. You cannot find it in the text.

1. Can dolphins talk?
2. What is a school of dolphins?
3. What do dolphins talk about?
4. When do they say "Welcome"?
5. Do they make more sounds above water or under water?
6. Can people hear dolphin sounds? Why?
7. How does a dolphin feel in an aquarium?
- *8. Do dolphins bring good luck?
- *9. Dolphins are not fish. What is the difference between dolphins and fish?



e Comprehension: Multiple Choice

Put a circle around the letter of the best answer.

1. Dolphins talk with _____.
a. words b. their hands c. sounds d. music
2. Dolphins talk when they _____.
a. play b. listen c. show d. kill
3. They make more sounds _____.
a. above water b. under water c. for tapes d. in school
4. Scientists study _____ of dolphins.
a. shows b. schools c. aquariums d. tapes
5. Dolphins like to be _____.
a. at an aquarium b. in their school c. lonely d. on a tape
6. What sentence is *not* true?
a. A dolphin can save a person's life.
b. People like to watch dolphins.
c. Dolphins always bring good luck.
d. A dolphin can talk with sounds.

f Main Idea

Circle the number of the main idea of the text.

1. Dolphins use words to show how they feel and to give information.
2. Dolphins travel together and talk with sounds.
3. Dolphins live in the sea and in aquariums.
4. The dolphin is a mammal, and scientists can tape it.



a Possessive Pronouns

Possessive pronouns show that something belongs to somebody.

Examples: **My** car is new. **Their** hair is thick.

Singular

I – **my**

you – **your**

she – **her**

he – **his**

it – **its**

Plural

we – **our**

you – **your**

they – **their**

Put the right pronoun in each blank.

1. The camel stores food in _____ hump.
2. Maria likes _____ classes this year.
3. I use _____ dictionary every day.
4. Polar bears use _____ front legs like arms.
5. Do you have _____ cassette tapes with you?
6. Scientists listen to _____ tapes.
7. Carlos and his family swim in _____ pool every day.
8. David drives _____ car to class.
9. We go to the university on _____ bicycles.
10. A baby hippo rides on _____ mother's back.



b Verbs: Present Tense

Put an s on the simple verb to make the present tense. Do not put an s on the simple verb if it goes with I, you, we, or they.

a dolphin	plays	I	play
a girl	plays	you	play
a man	plays	we	play
she	plays	they	play
he	plays		
it	plays		

c Spelling

1. When a simple verb ends in y with a consonant before it, change the y to i and add -es.
fly – flies study – studies
2. When a simple verb ends in y with a vowel before it, add -s.
play – plays say – says
3. When a simple verb ends in s, ch, sh, x, or z, add -es.
catch – catches finish – finishes
4. Irregular verbs:
be – am, is, are go – goes do – does have – has

Change each sentence to make a new one. Use the word or words in parentheses. Sometimes you must change other words, too.

Example: (I) They study every day.
 I study every day.

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| (a polar bear) | 1. We catch fish and eat them. |
| (they) | 2. Mike usually flies home. |
| (I) | 3. Betty has a beautiful plant in her living room. |
| (people) | 4. David likes dolphin shows. |
| (we) | 5. They travel only in the summer. |
| (a dolphin) | 6. You play in the water. |
| (they) | 7. We go swimming in a lake in summer. |
| (Tom) | 8. I usually finish my work early. |
| (a mammal) | 9. People are born alive. |
| (Ann and Bill) | 10. Ali does his homework in the afternoon. |



d Comparisons

Sometimes we compare two things. We tell how they are different. Add **-er** to short words (words with only one syllable) to compare two things. Use **than** with the word ending in **-er**.

Examples: A camel is big.
A polar bear is **bigger than** a camel.
Carlos is 20 years old. David is 18.
Carlos is **older than** David.

Spelling: If a word has **one** syllable with **one** vowel in the middle and **one** consonant at the end, double the consonant when you add **-er**. This is the *one-one-one (1-1-1) rule*.

Examples: big – bigger hot – hotter

Put the right comparison form in each sentence.

- (strange) 1. A kiwi is _____ a bluebird.
(thick) 2. A Bactrian camel's hair is _____ an Arabian camel's hair.
(hot) 3. Oman is _____ Switzerland.
(warm) 4. Italy is _____ France.
(large) 5. Saudi Arabia is _____ Kuwait.
(tall) 6. Marie is _____ Masako.
(fat) 7. John is _____ Robert.
(young) 8. My sister is _____ my brother.
(cold) 9. Ice is _____ water.
(small) 10. A dolphin is _____ a polar bear.

e Writing

Use real information to write your answers.

1. Which animal in Unit 1 is the most interesting to you? Why?
2. Describe an important animal in your country.
3. What can some animals do that people cannot do?



a Before You Watch

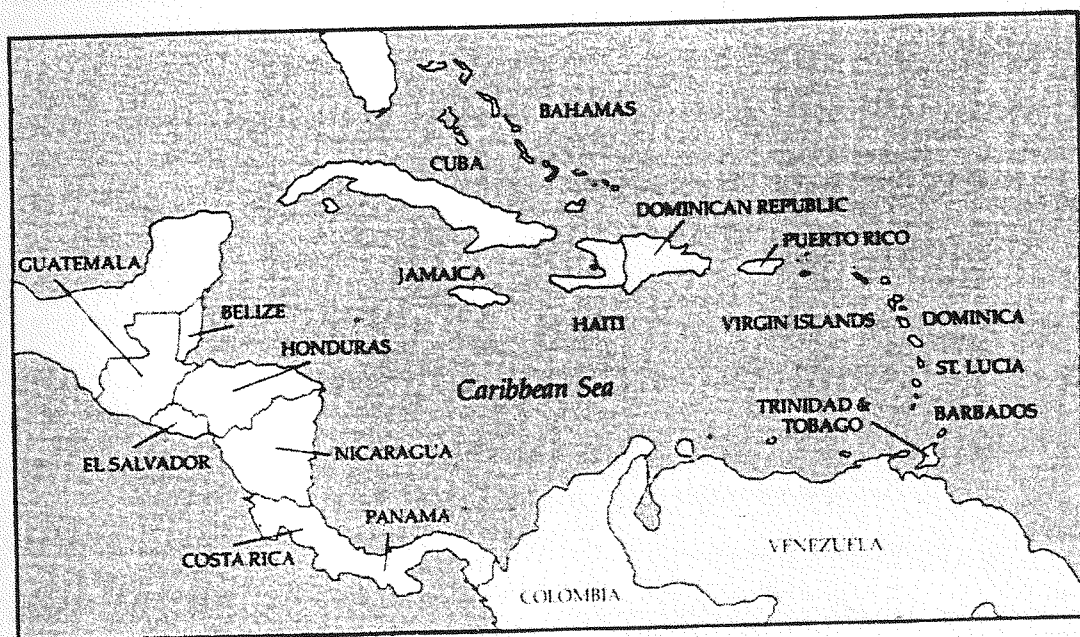
1. What do you already know about dolphins? Write one fact.

2. What do you want to know about dolphins? Write a question.

3. Study the map. Then complete the sentences.

Honduras is between Guatemala and _____.

The north coast of Honduras is on the _____ Sea.



b As You Watch

What mammals are in the video?

_____ fish

_____ camels

_____ dolphins

_____ people

_____ polar bears



C After You Watch

1. Use the diagram below.

Write the letters of facts that are *only* true for people in the left circle.

Write the letters of facts that are *only* true for dolphins in the right circle.

Write the letters of facts that are true for *both* dolphins *and* people in the middle.

a. live in the sea

b. live on land

c. can talk to each other

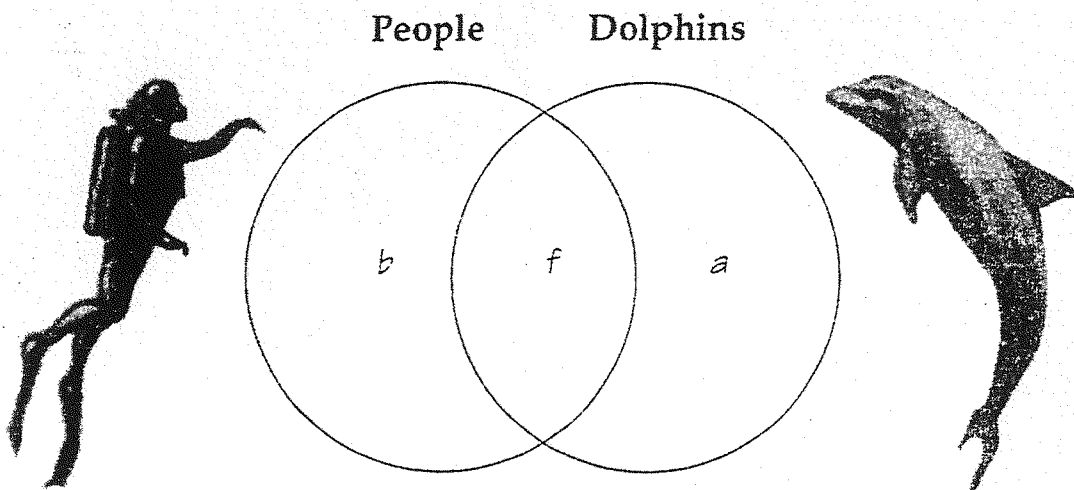
d. are mammals

e. have arms and legs

f. eat fish

g. swim together in schools

h. make sounds under water

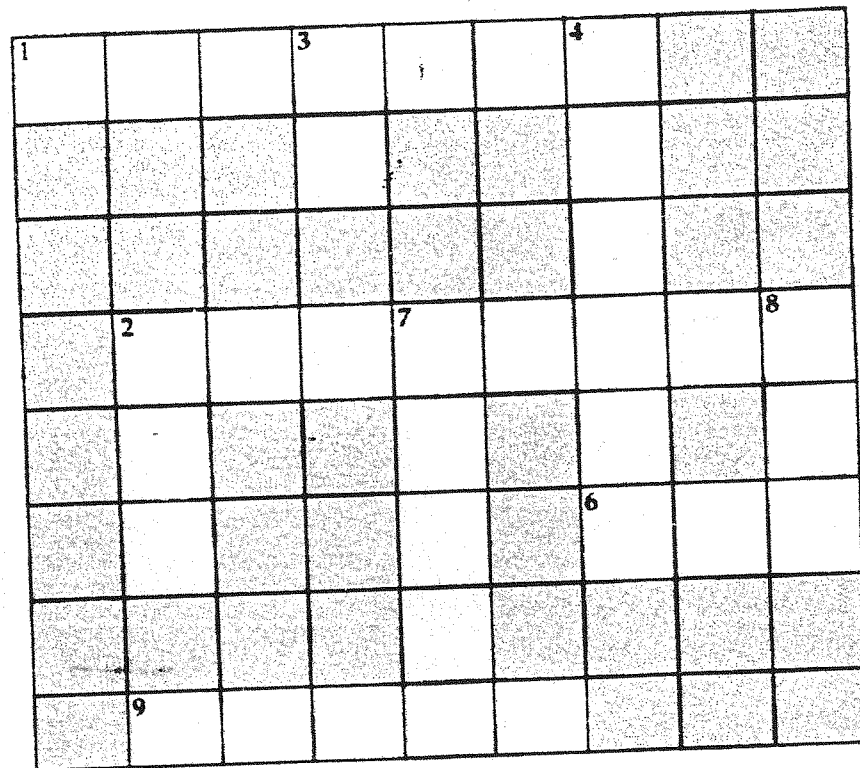


2. What is the most interesting fact you learned from the video?

Write it here, and then discuss it with your classmates.



a Crossword Puzzle



Across

1. Camels, humans, and dolphins are all _____.
2. Both dolphins and humans have these.
6. A large body of water
9. This land mammal lives in the desert and has a hump.

Down

2. This helps a dolphin to swim.
3. Possessive form of I
4. Scientists study the _____ dolphins make under water.
7. A hippopotamus is not small; it's _____.
8. Same as #6 across



b Guess the Animal

Do this activity with a partner.

1. Think of an animal from Lessons 1–5. Do not tell your partner.
2. Your partner asks three questions. Each question must begin with "Does it . . ." or "Is it"

Examples: Is it a mammal?
 Does it live on land?
 Is it white?

3. Answer your partner's questions with "Yes" or "No." Your partner tries to guess the name of the animal.



Finding Antonyms

Antonyms are words that are opposite (or nearly opposite) in meaning. For example, the words *large* and *small* are antonyms. Not all words have an antonym.

1. A good dictionary gives antonyms for many words. Read the dictionary definition below. What is an antonym for the word *warm*?

warm *adjective*

1 having heat, but not hot: *I like warm summer days.*

2 friendly: *Her friends love her for her warm smile.* See: hot. Antonym: cool.

2. Match each word in Column A with its antonym in Column B. Write the letter of the antonym to the right of the word in Column A. Use your dictionary to check your work.

Column A

high _____

same _____

long _____

big _____

true _____

hot _____

inside _____

up _____

Column B

a. outside

b. down

c. cold

d. false

e. low

f. short

g. small

h. different

3. Work with a partner. One person is Partner A, and the other is Partner B. Partner A reads a sentence aloud. Partner B repeats the sentence, using *not* with an antonym for the underlined word.

Example: A: It's hot in the desert.

B: It's **not cold** in the desert.

- a. That story is false.
- b. My car is small.
- c. His hair is short.



Why Do We Yawn?



Before You Read

Look at the pictures. Read the sentences.
Check (✓) *True*, *False*, or *Don't Know*.

	True	False	Don't Know
1. You open your mouth when you yawn.	☐	☐	☐
2. It hurts when you yawn.	☐	☐	☐
3. Many kinds of animals yawn.	☐	☐	☐

Why Do We Yawn?

Bears **yawn**. Camels yawn. Most mammals yawn. Why do we yawn? No one really knows the answer.

We do know that everyone yawns in the same way. First you open your mouth slowly. Your mouth stays open for about five seconds. Then you **quickly** close your mouth.

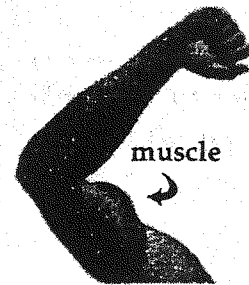
We also know that yawning is **contagious**, or catching. When you see someone yawn, you yawn, too. Many people say that they yawn because they are **bored** or tired. This **might** be true. **However**, we know that people also yawn when they are **excited** or nervous. Olympic runners, for example, often yawn before a **race**. Why is that?

Some scientists believe that yawning makes you more **alert**. When you yawn, you breathe more **deeply**. You also **stretch** the **muscles** in your face and neck. Maybe this makes you feel more alert.

Scientists don't spend much time studying yawning. That is probably because yawning doesn't hurt. It is just something we do.

fast

not interested
maybe is
but



a Vocabulary

Put the right word in each blank. The sentences are from the text.

alert	deeply	muscles	might
bored	excited	quickly	stretch
contagious	however	race	yawn

1. _____, we know that people also yawn when they are _____ or nervous.
2. We also know that yawning is _____, or catching.
3. Some scientists believe that yawning makes you more _____.
4. Many people say they yawn because they are _____ or tired.
5. Olympic runners, for example, often yawn before a _____.
6. You also _____ the _____ in your face and neck.
7. Then you _____ close your mouth.
8. When you yawn, you breathe more _____.
9. This _____ be true.
10. Bears _____.

b Vocabulary: New Context

Put the right word in each blank. These are new sentences for the words in the text.

alert	deep	muscles	might
boring	excited	quickly	stretch
contagious	however	race	yawn

1. Soccer players have strong leg _____ because they run a lot.
2. I _____ go to the party, but I'm not sure.
3. Headaches are not _____.
4. Airplane pilots need to be _____ on the job.
5. A kiwi is a bird. _____, it doesn't have wings.
6. Children can't sleep when they are _____.
7. He doesn't like to swim in _____ water.



8. Swimmers are tired after a long _____.
9. Do you breathe _____ when you are afraid?
10. Do you cover your mouth when you _____?
11. You should _____ in the morning. It's good for your muscles.
12. He thinks traveling is _____, but I think it's exciting.

C Vocabulary Review

Find an antonym (a word that is opposite in meaning) in Column B for each word in Column A. Write the letter and word from Column B beside the word in Column A. The first one is done for you.

Column A

1. slowly *f. quickly*
2. large _____
3. same _____
4. above _____
5. open _____
6. bored _____
7. before _____
8. cool _____
9. no one _____
10. true _____

Column B

- a. close
- b. interested
- c. everyone
- d. false
- e. after
- f. quickly
- g. different
- h. below
- i. small
- j. warm

d Questions

The asterisk (*) means you have to think of the answer. You cannot find it in the text.

1. How do people yawn?
2. What happens to your muscles when you yawn?
3. What usually happens when you see someone yawn?
4. How long does a yawn last?
- *5. Why do Olympic runners yawn before a race?
- *6. What other things are contagious?

e Comprehension: True/False

Write T if the sentence is true. Write F if it is false.

- _____ 1. Many different kinds of mammals yawn.
- _____ 2. People only yawn when they are bored.
- _____ 3. When you yawn, your breathing changes.
- _____ 4. You can't yawn when you are excited.
- _____ *5. Some people yawn quickly, and some people yawn very slowly.
- _____ 6. Scientists don't know why people yawn.
- _____ 7. Runners never yawn before a race.
- _____ 8. You stretch your neck muscles when you yawn.

f Main Idea

Circle the number of the main idea of the text.

- 1. Many kinds of animals yawn, but we don't know why.
- 2. Scientists want to know why yawning is contagious.
- 3. All animals yawn in the same way.

Why Do People Laugh?



Before You Read

Look at the picture. Read the sentences.
Check (✓) *True*, *False*, or *Don't Know*.

	True	False	Don't Know
1. When you laugh, you stretch the muscles in your face.	☐	☐	☐
2. Laughing makes you more alert.	☐	☐	☐
3. It hurts when you laugh.	☐	☐	☐

Why Do People Laugh?

Do you **laugh** every day? Most people do. Scientists say that people laugh about 17 times a day. That is a lot of laughter.

In India, there are hundreds of laughter **clubs**. The people in these clubs get together every morning. First they stretch their hands above their heads. Then they **pretend** to laugh. **Soon** everyone is laughing **naturally**. People say they feel good after laughing together.

in a short time

Scientists believe that laughter is good for you. Why? For one thing, laughter is good **exercise**. When you laugh, you exercise many muscles in your body. Scientists say that one hundred laughs **equals** ten minutes of running. When you laugh, you also breathe deeply. This helps you **relax**. That's good for you, too.

is the same as

Why do we laugh? That is a **hard** question to answer. We know that people laugh more often in a group. They don't laugh very often when they are alone. Many scientists believe that we use laughter to **connect** to other people. Laughter helps us feel part of a group.

not easy

In English, people say that laughter is the best **medicine**. Some think that laughter helps sick people get **well**. Do you think so, too?

not sick

a Vocabulary

Put the right word in each blank. The sentences are from the text.

clubs	exercise	medicine	relax
connect	hard	naturally	well
equals	laugh	pretend	soon

1. When you laugh, you also breathe deeply. This helps you _____.
2. That is a _____ question to answer.
3. For one thing, laughter is good _____.
4. In India, there are hundreds of laughter _____.
5. In English, people say that laughter is the best _____.
6. Do you _____ every day?
7. Laughter helps sick people get _____.
8. Many scientists believe that we use laughter to _____ to other people.
9. First they stretch their hands above their heads. Then they _____ to laugh.
10. _____ everyone is laughing _____.
11. Scientists say that one hundred laughs _____ ten minutes of running.

b Vocabulary: New Context

Put the right word in each blank. These are new sentences for words in the text.

clubs	exercise	medicine	relax
connect	hard	natural	well
equals	laugh	pretend	soon

1. In the movies, actors _____ to be someone else.
2. It's hard to _____ before a test.
3. Five plus ten _____ fifteen.
4. You need to _____ a telephone before you can use it.
5. Playing soccer, walking, and bicycling are types of _____.
6. You should go to a doctor when you don't feel _____.

7. It's _____ to laugh when you hear something funny.
8. You can buy _____ in a drugstore or pharmacy.
9. Many high school students belong to school _____.
10. I think science is easy, but my brother thinks it is _____.
11. I like her stories because they make me _____.
12. The bus should be here _____. It's never late.

C Vocabulary Review

Put a circle around the letter of the best answer.

1. Most birds have _____. Only the kiwi doesn't.
 - a. beaks
 - b. feet
 - c. wings
 - d. muscles
2. Laughing and yawning make you feel _____.
 - a. tired
 - b. alert
 - c. bored
 - d. sick
3. When you breathe deeply, you pull in your _____.
 - a. leg
 - b. arm
 - c. stomach
 - d. feet
4. In the evening, it gets _____ in the desert.
 - a. cool
 - b. hot
 - c. cold
 - d. icy
5. It's hard to relax when you are _____.
 - a. bored
 - b. tired
 - c. happy
 - d. afraid
6. It's good to _____ before and after you exercise.
 - a. fly
 - b. stretch
 - c. sleep
 - d. swim

d Questions

The asterisk () means you have to think of the answer. You cannot find it in the text.*

1. How many times a day do people laugh?
2. At a laughter club, what do people do first?
3. Why is laughter good for you?
4. What happens to your muscles when you laugh?

5. What happens to your breathing when you laugh?
- *6. Why do scientists think that laughter helps us connect to other people?
- *7. What kind of things make people laugh?

e Comprehension: True/False/No Information

Write T if the sentence is true. Write F if it is false. Write NI if there is no information about the sentence in the text.

- _____ 1. There are laughter clubs in many countries.
- _____ 2. Laughter is a kind of exercise.
- _____ 3. You need to stretch before you laugh.
- _____ 4. People laugh more often when they are alone.
- _____ 5. All mammals laugh.
- _____ 6. Laughter clubs help people feel good.
- _____ 7. Laughter might help us connect to other people.

f Main Idea

Circle the number of the main idea of the text.

1. Laughter helps you relax.
2. Laughter is good for you.
3. People laugh every day.

The Date Palm



Before You Read

Look at the picture. Read the sentences.
Check (✓) *True*, *False*, or *Don't Know*.

	True	False	Don't Know
1. The date palm is tall.	☐	☐	☐
2. Most date palms grow in cold places.	☐	☐	☐
3. The fruit of the date palm is poisonous.	☐	☐	☐



The Date Palm

The **date palm** is a wonderful tree. People eat dates. They **feed** them to their animals. They use the **leaves** and the **wood** to build houses. They use the wood to build boats. They make **baskets** from the leaves. They **burn** the other parts of the tree to cook their food.

The date palm came from the Middle East. Seven thousand (7,000) years **ago**, people in Syria and Egypt ate dates. They made pictures of date palms on their **stone** buildings. Today date palms grow in the Middle East, parts of Asia and Africa, **southern** Europe, and other warm parts of the world.

There are more than 2,700 kinds of palm trees. Most of them cannot grow in the Middle East because it is too dry. The date palm grows there very well.

Hundreds of years ago, people in southern Europe and some Arab countries made pictures of palm trees and palm flowers on some of their buildings. Today we can see these pictures in **art museums**. People think that the palm tree is beautiful. People thought the same thing a long time ago.

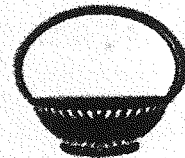
give food to



leaf

before now

adjective form of *south*



basket



a Vocabulary

Put the right word in each blank. The sentences are from the text.

burn	date palm	southern	wood
leaves	grow	feed	art museums
ago	wonderful	baskets	stone

1. Today we can see these pictures in _____.
2. They use the _____ and the _____ to build houses.
3. Today date palms grow in the Middle East, parts of Asia and Africa, _____ Europe, and other warm parts of the world.
4. The _____ is a _____ tree.
5. They _____ the other parts of the tree to cook their food.
6. Seven thousand years _____, people in Syria and Egypt ate dates.
7. They make _____ from the leaves.
8. They made pictures of date palms on their _____ buildings.
9. They _____ them to their animals.

b Vocabulary: New Context

Put the right word in each blank. These are new sentences for words in the text.

southern	palm	burn	leaves
wonderful	wood	basket	museum
feed	ago	dates	stone

1. Some trees have very large green _____.
2. Argentina is in the _____ part of South America.
3. Marie started to study English five years _____.
4. Stone cannot _____. Wood can.
5. People burn _____ when they make a fire.
6. A science _____ is a very interesting place.
7. There is a _____ of fruit on the table.
8. Pam has a small _____ in her shoe. It hurts her foot.
9. One kind of _____ tree gives oil. People make soap from it.
10. People dry _____ and keep them for a long time.
11. He has a _____ house. It's beautiful.
12. They _____ the camels several times a day.



C Vocabulary Review

Put the right word in each blank.

both	stars	difficult	whole
hearing-impaired	each other	feeling	heat
sign	interpreter	dance	
weigh	stomach	believe	

1. An _____ speaks two languages.
2. Do you _____ that there are farms in the sea?
3. There are a lot of _____ out tonight. The sky is beautiful.
4. Do you think it is _____ to grow date palms?
5. How tall are you, and how much do you _____?
6. Palm trees like the _____ but not the cold.
7. The _____ says "Please use other door."
8. Love is not a thing. It is a _____.
9. The students usually talk to _____ between classes.
10. Bill cleaned his _____ apartment on Saturday.
11. The hippo has a very long _____.
12. Do you like to _____?

d Questions

The asterisk (*) means you have to think of the answer. You cannot find it in the text.

1. How do people use the palm tree?
- *2. What is the name of the fruit of the palm tree?
3. Where did the date palm come from?
4. When did Syrians and Egyptians start to eat dates?
5. How many kinds of palm trees are there?
6. Why can't most of them grow in the Middle East?
7. Where can we see beautiful old pictures of palm trees?
- *8. Why did Syrians and Egyptians make pictures of palm trees?
- *9. Why do date palms grow in the Middle East?



Rice



Before You Read

Look at the pictures. Read the sentences.
Check (✓) *True*, *False*, or *Don't Know*.

	True	False	Don't Know
1. Rice grows in many countries.	☐	☐	☐
2. Rice is an expensive food.	☐	☐	☐
3. Rice needs water to grow.	☐	☐	☐



Rice

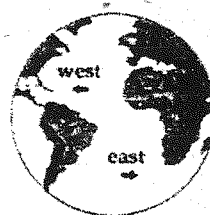
People all over the world eat **rice**. Millions of people in Asia, Africa, and South America eat it every day of their lives. Some people eat almost nothing but rice.

Rice is a kind of **grass**. There are more than 7,000 kinds of rice. Farmers grow rice in many countries, **even** in the southern part of the United States and in **eastern** Australia.

No one really knows where rice came from. Some scientists think that it started to grow in two places. They think that one kind of rice grew in southern Asia thousands of years ago. Someone in China wrote about it almost 5,000 years ago. Another kind **probably** grew in **West** Africa. Other scientists think that rice came from India, and Indian travelers took it to other parts of the world.

There are two main ways to grow rice. Upland rice grows in dry **soil**. Most rice grows in wet soil. People in many countries do all of the work of growing rice by hand. This is the same way farmers worked hundreds of years ago. In some countries, people now use machines on their rice farms. The farmers all use fertilizer. Some **insects** are enemies of rice. Farmers poison them.

People use every part of the rice plant. They make animal feed and rice oil from it. They also make baskets, **brooms**, **rugs**, **sandals**, and **roofs** for their houses. They burn dry rice plants in fires for cooking.



land, dirt



insects



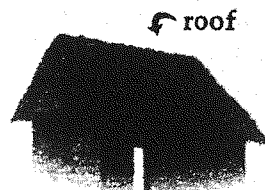
broom



rug



sandals



roof



a Vocabulary

Put the right word in each blank. The sentences are from the text.

brooms	grass	probably	West
rice	rugs	eastern	soil
sandals	even	roofs	insects

1. They also make baskets _____, _____, _____, and _____ for their houses.
2. Rice is a kind of _____.
3. People all over the world eat _____.
4. Farmers grow rice in many countries, _____ in the southern part of the United States and in _____ Australia.
5. Some _____ are enemies of rice.
6. Another kind _____ grew in _____ Africa.
7. Upland rice grows in dry _____.

b Vocabulary: New Context

Put the right word in each blank. These are new sentences for words in the text.

even	probably	rice	eastern
rug	sandals	grass	insects
roof	soil	West	broom

1. In the summer, people like to wear _____ instead of shoes.
2. Chicken, _____, and salad make a good dinner.
3. Frank is two years old. He wants to play basketball, but he can't _____ pick up the ball.
4. We can have our picnic on the _____ under that tree.
5. Paul cleaned the garage floor with a _____.
6. The rain comes through the _____ of the old house.
7. Korea is in the _____ part of Asia.
8. Some _____ live together in a group.
9. Lebanon is in _____ Asia.



10. There are a lot of black clouds in the sky. It will _____ rain.
11. Plants must have sun, water, and good _____.
12. Mr. and Mrs. Cook have a beautiful new _____ for the living room floor.

C Vocabulary Review

Match each word in Column A with the word or phrase in Column B that means the opposite. Write the letter on the line following the word in Column A.

Column A

1. bored _____
2. large _____
3. quickly _____
4. enemy _____
5. difficult _____
6. hate _____
7. cheap _____
8. collect _____
9. heat _____
10. southern _____

Column B

- a. easy
- b. cold
- c. slowly
- d. northern
- e. small
- f. friend
- g. interested
- h. pass out
- i. expensive
- j. love

d Questions

The asterisk (*) means you have to think of the answer. You cannot find it in the text.

- *1. Why do some people eat almost nothing but rice?
- *2. In what countries is rice an important food?
3. What kind of plant is rice?
4. How many kinds of rice are there?
5. Scientists have two ideas about where rice came from. What are they?
- *6. What does *upland* mean?
- *7. Why do rice farmers use fertilizer?
- *8. Why do most farmers do the work of growing rice by hand?
9. How do farmers kill insects?
10. People eat rice. What are other ways people use the rice plant?



e Comprehension: True/False/No Information

Write T if the sentence is true. Write F if the sentence is false. Write NI if there is no information about the sentence in the text.

- _____ 1. Rice is a kind of grass.
- _____ 2. Rice grows on dry land and in wet soil.
- _____ 3. Scientists know that rice came from India.
- _____ 4. Rice grows in the United States.
- _____ 5. There are more than 7,000 kinds of rice.
- _____ 6. Maybe Chinese travelers took rice to India.
- _____ 7. More people grow rice with machines than by hand.
- _____ 8. Farmers use fertilizer to kill insects.
- _____ 9. Chinese farms need more fertilizer than Indian farms.
- _____ 10. People use every part of the rice plant.

f Main Idea

Circle the number of the main idea of the text.

- 1. Rice is a very important crop, but nobody knows where it came from.
- 2. People grow rice in many countries.
- 3. Today rice farmers use machines, fertilizer, and poisons.



Oranges



Before You Read

Look at the picture. Read the sentences.
Check (✓) *True*, *False*, or *Don't Know*.

	True	False	Don't Know
1. Oranges are poisonous.	☐	☐	☐
2. Oranges grow on trees.	☐	☐	☐
3. Oranges are difficult to grow.	☐	☐	☐



Oranges

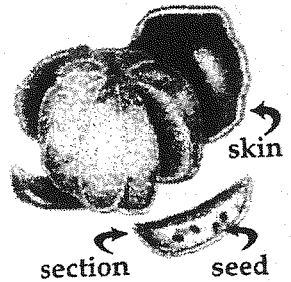
Everybody loves oranges. They are **sweet** and **juicy**. They are in **sections**, so it is easy to eat them. Some oranges do not have any **seeds**. Some have a thick **skin**, and some have a **thin** skin.

The orange tree is beautiful. It has a lot of **shiny** green leaves. The small white flowers smell very sweet. An orange tree has flowers and fruit at the same time.

There were orange trees twenty million years ago. The oranges were very small, not like the ones today. The orange tree probably came from China. Many different kinds of **wild** oranges grow there today. The Chinese started to **raise** orange trees **around** 4,400 years ago. Chinese art has **lovely** old pictures of oranges and orange trees.

Farmers in other parts of Asia and the Middle East learned to raise oranges from the Chinese. Then they taught Europeans. The Spanish planted orange trees in the New World (North and South America). They took them to Florida first. Oranges are a very important crop in Florida today.

In English, *orange* means both a fruit and a color. We use the name of the fruit for the color.



not planted by people
grow/about



a Vocabulary

Put the right word in each blank. The sentences are from the text.

around	wild	sections	lovely
skin	oranges	raise	smell
seeds	shiny	thin	sweet

1. The Chinese started to _____ orange trees _____ 4,400 years ago.
2. They are _____ and juicy.
3. Some have a thick _____, and some have a _____ skin.
4. Many different kinds of _____ oranges grow there today.
5. They are in _____, so it is easy to eat them.
6. Chinese art has _____ old pictures of oranges and orange trees.
7. Some oranges do not have any _____.
8. It has a lot of _____ green leaves.

b Vocabulary: New Context

Put the right word in each blank. These are new sentences for words in the text.

quickly	lovely	sweet	wild
sections	raise	shines	leaves
seeds	around	thin	skin

1. Japanese _____ fish on farms in the sea.
2. The Syrians made _____ pictures of date palms on stone buildings.
3. Plants grow from _____.
4. A bird has feathers on its _____. A camel has hair.
5. The polar bear and the hippo are _____ animals.
6. There are three _____ of the beginning class.
7. The sun _____ every day in the desert.
8. Dates and oranges are _____.
9. Carlos is fat. Pablo is _____.
10. People started eating dates _____ 7,000 years ago.



C Vocabulary Review

Put the right word in each blank.

interpreter	museums	become	better
diseases	energy	luck	grass
west	east	broom	roof
even	insects	sandals	soil

1. Sweden is _____ of Norway and _____ of Finland.
2. Students always _____ very busy at the end of the semester.
3. Many kinds of _____ eat farmers' crops.
4. The Smiths have _____ all around their house. There are also flowers and trees.
5. Desert _____ is very dry.
6. People can get some _____ from drinking dirty water.
7. Tom looked everywhere for his dictionary. He _____ looked in his car.
8. Roberto is an _____. He works in Geneva.
9. Tourists usually go to art _____ to see beautiful pictures.
10. Your feet feel cool when you wear _____.
11. Lois is a _____ student than Helen. Helen is not a good student.
12. The _____ is on the outside of the house. The ceiling is on the inside.

d Questions

The asterisk (*) means you have to think of the answer. You cannot find it in the text.

1. Describe an orange.
2. Do all oranges have seeds?
3. Describe an orange tree.
4. Where did orange trees probably come from?
- *5. Who plants wild orange trees?
6. How did Europeans learn to raise oranges?



a Vocabulary

Put the right word in each blank. The sentences are from the text.

around	wild	sections	lovely
skin	oranges	raise	smell
seeds	shiny	thin	sweet

1. The Chinese started to _____ orange trees _____ 4,400 years ago.
2. They are _____ and juicy.
3. Some have a thick _____, and some have a _____ skin.
4. Many different kinds of _____ oranges grow there today.
5. They are in _____, so it is easy to eat them.
6. Chinese art has _____ old pictures of oranges and orange trees.
7. Some oranges do not have any _____.
8. It has a lot of _____ green leaves.

b Vocabulary: New Context

Put the right word in each blank. These are new sentences for words in the text.

quickly	lovely	sweet	wild
sections	raise	shines	leaves
seeds	around	thin	skin

1. Japanese _____ fish on farms in the sea.
2. The Syrians made _____ pictures of date palms on stone buildings.
3. Plants grow from _____.
4. A bird has feathers on its _____. A camel has hair.
5. The polar bear and the hippo are _____ animals.
6. There are three _____ of the beginning class.
7. The sun _____ every day in the desert.
8. Dates and oranges are _____.
9. Carlos is fat. Pablo is _____.
10. People started eating dates _____ 7,000 years ago.



The Coffee Plant



Before You Read

Look at the picture. Read the sentences.
Check (✓) *True*, *False*, or *Don't Know*.

	True	False	Don't Know
1. A coffee plant has leaves.	☐	☐	☐
2. Coffee plants grow in hot places.	☐	☐	☐
3. Coffee plants are difficult to grow.	☐	☐	☐



3 The Coffee Plant

How many cups of coffee did you drink yesterday? Where did the coffee come from? There is a good **chance** possibility that your coffee came from one of these **countries**: Brazil, Colombia, Indonesia, Ivory Coast, or Ethiopia. These five countries **produce** most of the coffee in the world today. Brazil produces about **half** 50% of the world's crop of coffee beans.

The coffee plant is really a small tree with shiny leaves. A coffee plant grows for about three years before it produces any fruit. After that, it produces fruit for about 40 years. The coffee bean is the seed of the fruit.

It's difficult to **pick** coffee beans. Machines can't do it well, so people pick most of the coffee beans **by hand**. Workers **typically** usually pick between 20 and 40 pounds of coffee beans a day.

The old way to grow coffee plants is under large trees. The trees **protect** the coffee plant from the sun. The trees are also home to many kinds of birds. On many **modern** new farms, however, farmers cut down the trees. They grow the coffee plants under the sun. Large farms can produce more coffee this way. **Unfortunately**, the coffee plants on these farms need more water and more fertilizer. And without the trees, the birds don't have a place to live.



a Vocabulary

Put the right word in each blank. The sentences are from the text.

by hand	half	produce	typically	modern
chance	pick	protect	unfortunately	countries

1. On many _____ farms, however, farmers cut down the trees.
2. Brazil alone produces about _____ of the world's crop of coffee beans.
3. It's difficult to _____ coffee beans.
4. People pick most of the coffee beans _____.
5. The trees _____ the coffee plant from the sun.
6. There is a good _____ that your coffee comes from one of these five _____: Brazil, Colombia, Indonesia, Ivory Coast, or Ethiopia.
7. Workers _____ pick between 20 and 40 pounds of coffee beans a day.
8. _____, the coffee plants on these farms need more water and more fertilizer.
9. These five countries _____ most of the coffee in the world today.

b Vocabulary: New Context

Put the right word in each blank. These are new sentences for words in the text.

by hand	half	protect	produces	modern
chance	pick	unfortunately	typically	country

1. What _____ is south of Canada?
2. Feathers _____ a bird from the cold.
3. _____ cars have air bags to protect people.
4. Many people make their clothes _____.
5. How do people _____ dates from a date palm?
6. When you cut something in _____, you have two equal pieces.
7. The date palm _____ dates.
8. Polar bears _____ live in cold places.
9. There is no _____ that she will come with us.
10. I want to go to the party, but _____ I need to work.



C Vocabulary Review

Underline the word that does not belong with the other three.

1. oranges, dates, rice, water hyacinth
2. south, east, west, northern
3. leaves, flowers, fruit, insects
4. broom, machine, roof, sandals
5. ocean, lake, desert, aquarium
6. raise, grow, produce, kill
7. expensive, excited, bored, tired
8. hate, save, kill, hurt

d Questions

The asterisk () means you have to think of the answer. You cannot find it in the text.*

1. Which country produces the most coffee?
2. When does a coffee plant start producing coffee beans?
3. For how many years does the coffee plant produce fruit?
4. Why do people pick coffee beans by hand?
- *5. Why can't machines pick the beans well?
6. Why do some farms raise coffee plants under the sun?
- *7. Is it cheaper to grow coffee plants under trees or in the sun?

e Comprehension: True/False/No Information

Write T if the sentence is true. Write F if the sentence is false. Write NI if there is no information about the sentence in the text.

- _____ 1. The coffee plant is a small tree.
- _____ 2. There is only one way to grow coffee plants.
- _____ 3. Most coffee farms are in southern countries.
- _____ 4. A coffee plant typically produces fruit for more than 40 years.
- _____ 5. It's difficult to pick coffee by hand.
- _____ 6. You need less fertilizer and water to grow coffee under trees.
- _____ 7. Farms can grow more coffee when they cut down the trees.
- _____ 8. It's better to grow coffee plants on large farms.



f Main Idea

Match the details with the main ideas. Write the letter of each detail under the correct main idea.

Main Ideas	
1. Old way of growing coffee	2. Modern way of growing coffee

Details

- a. plants grow under trees
- b. plants grow in the sun
- c. uses more fertilizer
- d. uses less fertilizer
- e. produces less coffee
- f. produces more coffee
- g. cuts down the large trees
- h. uses large trees
- i. uses less water
- j. uses more water
- k. doesn't provide a home for birds
- l. provides a home for birds



a Verbs: Past Tense

Add **-ed** to most verbs to make the past tense. If the verb ends in **e**, just add **-d**.

smell-smelled raise-raised
earn-earned hate-hated

Use the **y** rules. (See page 26.)

study-studied play-played

Use the **1-1-1** (one-one-one) rule. (See page 27.)

plan-planned shop-shopped

Some verbs are irregular. You must memorize the past tense for these verbs.

Simple Verb	Past Tense	Simple Verb	Past Tense	Simple Verb	Past Tense
come	came	eat	ate	grow	grew
make	made	become	became	think	thought
teach	taught	take	took	be	was, were

Put the past tense of the verb in each sentence.

- (eat) 1. We _____ lunch at 1:00 yesterday.
- (plan) 2. This morning Jeff _____ his whole day.
- (take) 3. Ms. Sanchez _____ her daughter to the doctor yesterday.
- (be) 4. Paul _____ nearly late for class this morning.
- (carry) 5. Robert _____ his baggage into the airport.
- (think) 6. We _____ about the problem for a long time last week.
- (come) 7. Alice _____ to our party last Saturday.
- (teach) 8. Mr. Hall _____ in Japan for six years.
Now he teaches in New York.

- (become) 9. Paula studied at the university for eight years. Last year she _____ a doctor.
- (shop) 10. Jim _____ for three hours last night.
- (make) 11. Donna _____ a chocolate cake yesterday.
- (dance) 12. The students _____ for a long time at the party last Friday night.

b Comparisons

We add **-er** to short adjectives (words with one syllable) to compare two things. We also use **than**. We use **more than** with most longer words (words with three or more syllables).

Examples: Sally is **more beautiful than** Ann.

Rice is **more important than** potatoes in China.

Irregular Forms: good – better bad – worse far – farther

Examples: A car is **better than** a bicycle.

A bicycle is **worse than** a car.

An airplane can go **farther than** a car.

Write the correct form of the adjective with the word than.

Example: (interesting) New York is more interesting than Chicago.

(expensive) 1. A car is _____ a motorcycle.

(sweet) 2. Sugar is _____ oranges.

(good) 3. Oranges are _____ grapefruit.

(thin) 4. Bill is _____ Paul.

(difficult) 5. French is _____ Spanish.

(small) 6. A date is _____ an orange.

(intelligent) 7. Ruth is _____ Lee.

(wonderful) 8. A trip to the moon is _____ a trip to the supermarket.

(far) 9. If you are in New York, Dallas is _____ Chicago.



C Plural Nouns

Most of the rules for adding **s** to nouns are the same as the rules for adding **s** to verbs.

baby – babies

bus – buses

highway – highways

lunch – lunches

If a noun ends in **f**, change the **f** to **v** and add **-es**. If a noun ends in **fe**, change the **f** to **v** and add **-s**.

Irregular Plurals: leaf – leaves life – lives

Write the plural of each noun.

1. lunch _____

9. crop _____

2. roof _____

10. seed _____

3. knife _____

11. family _____

4. key _____

12. aquarium _____

5. leaf _____

13. enemy _____

6. sandal _____

14. club _____

7. day _____

15. eyelash _____

8. star _____

16. library _____

d -y Adjectives

Add **-y** to some nouns or verbs to make an adjective.

cloud – cloudy

sun – sunny

Use the 1-1-1 rule. (See page 27.)

sun – sunny

But: snow – snowy

If the noun or verb ends in **e**, drop the **e** and add **-y**.

shine – shiny

ice – icy

(See the exercise on the following page.)



Add -y to each word. Be careful of the spelling. Then choose the right word for each sentence.

salt

snow

juice

sun

ice

cloud

wind

shine

1. Yesterday was a beautiful day. It was _____.
The sky is _____ today. The weather is bad.
2. Oranges are _____. Bananas are not.
3. Gold is _____.
4. In winter, there are often _____ days.
Sometimes the streets become _____.
5. In spring, there are _____ days. The wind
blows a lot.
6. This food is too _____. I can't eat it.

e Writing

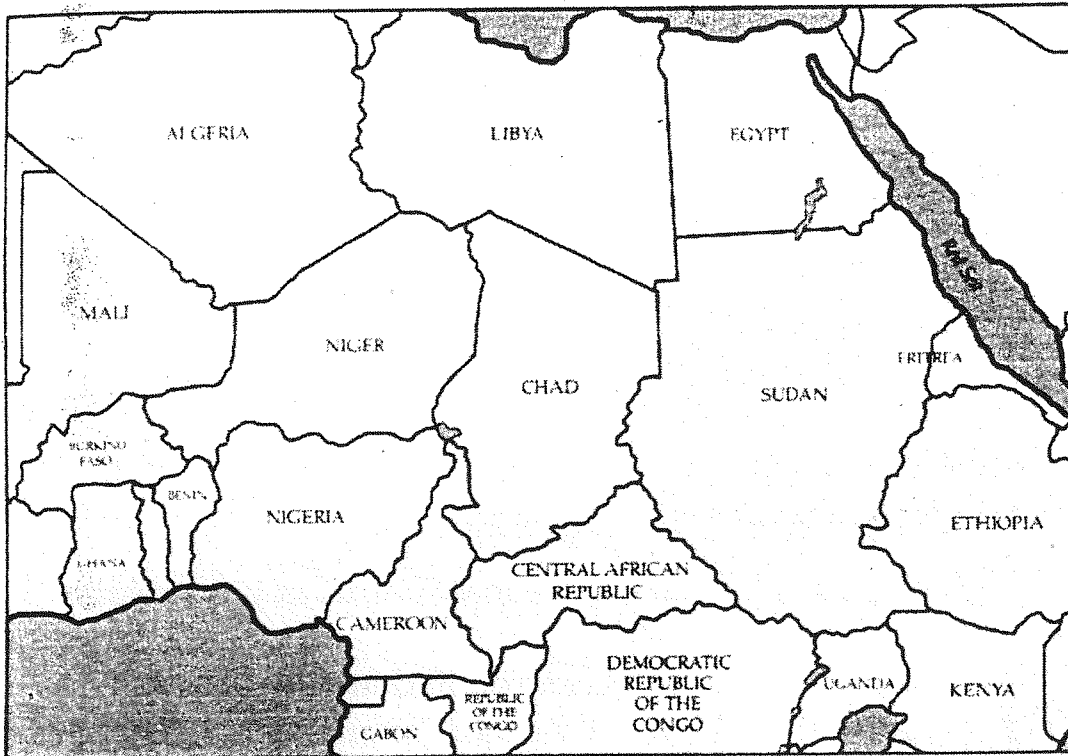
Use real information to write your answers.

1. Which plant in Unit 3 is the most useful, in your opinion?
Why?
2. Which plants in Unit 3 can you find in your country?
3. Which plant in Unit 3 is the most beautiful, in your opinion?
Why?



a Before You Watch

1. Circle Cameroon on this map.



2. Discuss these questions with your classmates:
 - a. Why are plants important to humans and animals?
 - b. Why do people cut down forests?
3. Read this helpful information before you watch the video.

Bakas – a group of people who live in the rain forests of Cameroon. There are about 40,000 Bakas in Cameroon. Another name for the Bakas is “Pygmies.”

Bantus – a large group of people who live in central Africa and speak the same language. There are about 15,000,000 Bantus in Cameroon.

ethnic group – a group of people who share the same culture and language. A country may have many different ethnic groups.



b As You Watch

Finish this sentence with at least two more reasons.

The forest is important to the Bakas because . . .

1. the people love the land.
2. _____
3. _____

C After You Watch

1. Write *T* if the sentence is true. Write *F* if the sentence is false. Write *NI* if there is no information about the sentence in the video.

- a. _____ The Bakas do not know how to live in the forest.
- b. _____ The Bakas make poison from plants to kill their enemies.
- c. _____ The Bakas use plants from the forest for food and medicine.
- d. _____ Most of the people in Cameroon are Bantus.

2. Discussion Questions

- a. Who are the enemies of the Bakas? Why?
- b. What happens to the Bakas when they leave the forest?
What are the good things? What are the bad things?



a Unscramble the Words

What do people use to make these products?
Unscramble the words on the left to find out.

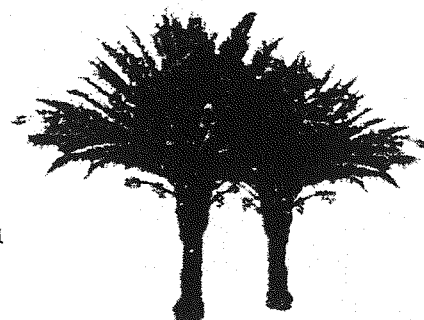
Example: EDTA SAMPL Baskets are made from
these kinds of trees.

DATE PALMS

1. ODWO People use this to build houses and boats.

2. CREI Brooms, rugs, sandals, and roofs can all be made
from parts of this plant.

3. AWTRE CNIYHTAH People use this to make fertilizer and
feed for animals.



b Look Around the Room

Play this game with a partner.

Partner A: Look around the room. Make a list of all the things
that come from plants. Give the list to your partner.

Partner B: Go and touch each thing on the list, one by one. Tell
your partner what plant it comes from. Write the
name of the plant on the list.

Example: table tree

Read your list aloud to your classmates. Which pair of partners
found the most things?



Finding the Correct Spelling

1. Make a sentence using the past tense of each verb. Be sure to follow the spelling rules, and watch out for irregular verbs.

Example: carry The woman carried the food out of the forest in a large basket.

dance _____

see _____

make _____

swim _____

raise _____

become _____

feed _____

catch _____

Look up each verb in your dictionary. Make sure that you spelled the past tense of each one correctly.

2. Add *-y* to the nouns and verbs below to make adjectives. When you are finished, use your dictionary to check your work.

Example: star starry

smell _____

grass _____

salt _____

sleep _____

Now try using two of these new adjectives in some sentences of your own.

Example: It was a beautiful starry night.

